

GENERALS TOLD CZAR THAT ARMY WAS READY; WAR WAS THE RESULT

Inside Story of Early Stages
of Present World Conflict Is
Told by McCormick From
Russian Standpoint.

NECESSARY TO CHECK AUSTRIAN AGGRESSION

Appearance of Emperor on
Balcony of Palace Greeted
by Population of St. Peters-
burg With Wild Enthusiasm.

By ROBERT E. MCCORMICK.
(Copyright, 1915, By The Chicago Tribune.)
Great Russian Headquarters, May 15.—On July 17, 1914, while the emperor was reviewing the guards' corps at Tsarskoe Selo, the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was received.
Since the acceptance of this ultimatum by Serbia was tantamount to the creation of an Austrian autonomy over the little Slavic kingdom and a continuation of the aggressions begun by the treaty of Berlin of 1878 and continued by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina thirty years later, the emperor came to an instant decision to protect the little country if the Russian army was found to be strong enough to face the inevitable consequences as it was not in 1905.

He called in consultation the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, the chief of staff, Nicholas Nikolaievitch Yanouskevitch, and the Minister of War Soukhomlinoff, to whom the reorganization of the Russian army had been confided after the war with Japan.

These high authorities said that the army was able to meet all tests. The emperor then ordered the mobilization of his forces and at the same time made every endeavor to reach a peaceful solution of the international disagreement, even asking a personal interview with the Kaiser.

The following evening, while the imperial party was at the opera in St. Petersburg, the German ultimatum, commanding Russia to cease mobilization was received.

Public opinion already at a fever heat over the instances of the last few days, burst forth into monstrous parades of crowds crying out for war in defense of Serbia.

Still the emperor refused to act, and the next day called a meeting at the palace, consisting of his ministers, the entire duma, the generals of the guards' corps, the counselors of state, and all the leading men of St. Petersburg irrespective of official position. Before their deliberation a solemn mass was held in the imperial chapel.

Big Crowd Awaits News.
An enormous and enthusiastic crowd gathered in the immense plaza before the palace, as large as the average hall park, to await the result of the deliberations.

At the end of the great conference the czar appeared upon a balcony. He said he was strongly opposed to war with Germany, but that the German ultimatum was entirely unworkable. War was forced upon him and peace would never be declared while a single hostile soldier stood upon Russian soil.

Upon the same day he appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch commander in chief and General Yanouskevitch chief of the staff of all the Russian armies. At midnight the imperial guards, 40,000 strong, entrained for the fortress of Grodno, the key to the line of communication between St. Petersburg and Warsaw. On the following day the Germans crossed the frontier at Thorn, as did the Austrians near Lublin.

It was known in every staff headquarters the world over, it is part of the German Orange book, that Germany could mobilize faster than France and many times faster than Russia. Hence, to avoid being caught in the process of mobilization—as the French were caught on the Alsace frontier—the grand duke mobilized his armies well to the rear on the Brest-Litovsk-Rowno railroad.

Plans Hastily Made.

The invasion of Belgium by the Germans and of South Poland by the Austrians evincing the enemy's plan, a Russian army advanced from Lublin to Krasnik, and to relieve the French allies caught in the process of mobilization by the German rush through Belgium General Samsonoff was hurried into East Prussia from the line of the River Narva, and at the same time General Rennenkampf crossed the frontier at Eykhuinen and won the first battle of the war at Gumbinnen.

Now began those intricate and interdependent moves which can be followed only by careful reference to the accompanying maps. The German general staff, having severely defeated the French in Alsace-Lorraine and the English army on the Marne, and, as they thought, outflanked the allies at Paris on the full road to another Se-

dan, quickly withdrew six army corps—approximately 250,000 men—and, with the soldiers already in East Prussia, fell upon Samsonoff at Tannenberg.

At the same instant the Austrians attempted to use Napoleonic strategy on the Galician frontier. Leaving a covering force on the Gnila-Lipa river to hold back the Russian army advancing from Tarnopol, the bulk of the Austrians struck the Russians at Krasnik and threw them back in confusion upon Lublin.

Samsonoff with four corps was far ahead of Rennenkampf with three and one-half corps more and was completely overwhelmed on the twenty-eighth day of August.

Catastrophe Averted.

Samsonoff destroyed, and the army of Krasnik seriously repulsed, the grand duke took the heroic resolve which turned an impending catastrophe into substantial success. Abandoning Samsonoff to his inevitable fate, he turned all of his mobilizing reinforcements under General Plevie upon Lublin, and at the same time he ordered General Brusiloff and Rouski to drive the Austrians on the Gnila-Lipa river at all costs.

The battle which followed in one of the most severe in all times. Eleven times the corps under the Bulgarian general, Radko Dimitreff, took the mountain which was the key to the Austrian position and eleven times the Hungarians took it back. The twelfth time Dimitreff advanced and the other corps moving in eadson drove the Austrians in complete rout.

General Doukai then advanced from Lemberg—renamed by the Russians to Lvoff—to Dava Runka, in the rear of the main Austrian advance, which held a line before Lublin-Kholm while Brusiloff moved on Gorodok.

The Austrians were now in serious difficulties. Reinforcements were hurried up to face Brusiloff and the army before Kholm turned to face Rouski at Hava Runka.

Plevie promptly entered the hole left vacant and took the army of General Auffenberg at the rear, while Brusiloff attacked at Gorodok.

The Austrian army at Gorodok retreated over the Carpathians, that at Lublin retired on Crakow. Auffenberg, caught between Brusiloff and Plevie, fell, with most of his army, into the hands of the Russians.

Przemysl Invested.

The fortress of Przemysl was invested for the first time.

In the meantime General Rennenkampf, oblivious of Samsonoff's defeat, had advanced beyond Konigs-

(Continued on Page Six.)

AMERICANS ARE WARNED NOT TO LAND IN MEXICO

Expedition for Protection of
Foreigners in Yaqui Valley
Might Result in Wholesale
Massacre.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, June 22.—Admiral Howard sent by wireless to the navy department late today a signed statement presented to him by the Mexican military commandant at Guaymas, suggesting that Americans leave the Yaqui valley, but promising to protect them if they remained or to escort them if they departed. The commandant said a landing of American marines would be likely to cause trouble all along the coast.

The following official statement was made public at the navy department:

Admiral Howard has forwarded to the navy department the following statement presented him by General Leyva, military commandant, Guaymas, Mexico, on board the Colorado yesterday.

"Whereas, when Americans were invited to exploit the Yaqui valley there existed no revolution and adequate barracks were established along Yaqui valley and Indians were held in subjection, but now, taking all phases into consideration which require unusual demands upon the military, it would appear logical for the few Americans who have remained in Yaqui valley to depart and not place their lives in jeopardy rather than plunge two friendly nations into disagreement.

"However, every guarantee will be given in an endeavor to afford Americans in question ample protection and if emergencies should require them to depart an adequate escort will be furnished them. Fifteen hundred Mexican troops are now available for this protection and General Sosa is now in the valley to command and his officers would be made under only the most urgent necessity and only for the protection of American lives, yet the masses might misinterpret the action and thus cause trouble to Americans all along the coast."

BUREAU FORECAST OF WESTERN WEATHER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, June 22.—Weather predictions for the week beginning tomorrow, issued by the weather bureau today, include:

Rocky Mountain and plateau regions: "Scattered showers probably Thursday and Friday and again Monday and Tuesday. Temperature close to seasonal average."

Pacific states: Scattered showers in Washington and Oregon, probably Thursday and Friday and again Monday and Tuesday. Temperature close to seasonal average.

CARRANZA AND VILLA AGENCIES DENY REPORTS OF DISSENSIONS

Washington Officials Believe
Obregon Is Now on Bad
Terms With Constitutional-
ist Leader.

ANGELES' ACTION IS REGARDED SIGNIFICANT

No Way Can Be Figured Out
How Northern Chieftain Can
Fail to Suffer From Loss of
Best General.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, June 22.—Denials of friction in the Carranza rings and of dissension among the Villa leaders were repeated today by the respective agencies of the Mexican factions.

United States officials had no reports from their own representatives but the belief still prevailed that the trouble between General Obregon and Carranza had not been healed and that the departure of General Felipe Angeles from the camp of General Villa at this time was an important military if not political loss.

Avoids Washington City.

General Angeles did not pass through here en route to Boston, though rumors are current that he really is in the United States to discuss with prominent Mexicans, plans for the inauguration of a new movement that would have as its nucleus Villa-Zapata troops.

According to official information, Carranza refused to take the advice of General Obregon and accepted the resignations of some of the cabinet ministers whose retention was insisted upon by Obregon. Other advisers say that General Pablo Gonzalez, the Carranza commander, marching against Mexico City, who was ordered to halt, until Carranza reorganized his cabinet, has gone ahead and is now reported within a few miles of the old capital.

Communications Cut Again.

Communication behind him to Vera Cruz is cut. This development is regarded as ominous in official quarters. The Carranza authorities at Vera Cruz claim the lines were cut by the Zapatistas, but other information received by the United States government indicates that General Gonzalez cut his own communications behind him.

Representations have been made by the United States to the authorities in Mexico City and at Vera Cruz as well, insisting that the lives and interests of foreigners must be protected in connection with any transfer of authority in the capital. It is not known yet whether the Villa-Zapata troops, said to number 10,000 in Mexico City, will offer resistance to Gonzalez or evacuate peacefully as Carranza has hoped.

NO VERIFICATION OF
FIRE IN CHIHUAHUA

El Paso, Texas, June 22.—Officials here continued their efforts tonight to verify the report of the burning of a military hospital and from 200 to 300 wounded inmates in Chihuahua. The report was brought here today by passengers who said that no one was permitted to board the train at Chihuahua.

Officials in Juarez professed to be without information on the reported renewal of fighting in the vicinity of Lagos. They maintained that the military situation remained unchanged.

The Carranza agency made public a message from Vera Cruz, stating that "constitutional troops were waiting in the suburbs of Mexico City the outcome of military operations to the south and the arrival of food supplies for the people. The Vera Cruz agency also quotes General Obregon as reporting many desertions from the Villa army in the vicinity of Lagos and saying "your (Carranza's) manifesto to the nation strikes the keynote of every patriotic Mexican heart."

HELD ON CHARGE OF VIOLATING NEUTRALITY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, June 22.—Acting upon instructions from Washington, United States District Attorney Roger H. Wood today obtained an order for the detention of eleven men alleged to have enlisted at San Francisco as British reservists by Ralph K. Blair. The eleven, it was claimed, were on their way to England. Seven were located by agents of the department of justice and held as witnesses for the federal grand jury in San Francisco which is said to be investigating alleged breaches of the neutrality of the United States.

The order of detention was made in accordance with the federal criminal code which declares it to be unlawful for any one in the United States to enlist or induce another to go beyond the jurisdiction of the country for service as a soldier, sailor, marine or on a privateer. The maximum punishment for such an offense is, upon conviction, a fine of \$1,000 or three years imprisonment, or both.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

With the heavy guns of the Austro-German allies turned on Lemberg, the fall of the Galician capital is looked for at any time.

More than 2,000,000 Austrians and Germans have been operating along the fronts almost encircling Lemberg and with the Russian withdrawal behind the Grodek lines, that the evacuation of Lemberg, without much resistance, is probable, is indicated by Petrograd dispatches declaring that "such a movement cannot be avoided without a sacrifice out of proportion to strategy."

Infantry attacks to the north of Arras, France, have temporarily come to an end, but there has been an artillery action of great violence in the neighborhood of Soissons and Ecurie. French artillery have located and opened fire with their heavy batteries on a German long-range gun, which had thrown twenty-nine large shells into the town of Dunkirk in the past two days.

On the Gallipoli peninsula, heavy fighting has been in progress. On June 19, a desperate engagement occurred along a Turkish trench and later on the British lines in which 1,000 Turkish dead were left on the ground, according to the British official statement. Prior to this the Turks had thrown 450 high explosive shells on the left and center trenches of the allies, had repulsed a British brigade and had penetrated the British lines. However, an attack by British reinforcements turned the tide of battle.

From the Italian front, by way of Berlin, come reports of serious reverses suffered by the Italians in their attempts to storm the Austrian positions along the Isongo river. The Austrians have powerfully fortified the south Tyrol front and are said to be prepared in every way for an Italian attack along that line.

For the first time since the beginning of the submarine warfare, the commander of a German submarine has allowed a steamer carrying foodstuffs to England to escape by jettisoning all foodstuffs on board. The Norwegian mail steamer Venus, which has arrived at New Castle, was given the option of putting the greater part of her cargo aboard or being sent to the bottom and the captain chose the former course.

Heavy German Gunfire.

"The bombardment has been difficult as numerous German batteries composed of 77-millimeter guns, the 150, 210, 240 and even 305-millimeter guns continued their fire on us. They were stationed at Givenchy, at La Folle, at Thelus, Farnes and Beaumont, south of Arras. Nevertheless our men understood and prepared to do their duty. It was May 30, that the assaults began, our regiments marching out from different points. Their order was admirable.

"Everywhere, except on the right, we captured the first line. Behind this were a great number of barbed wire and trenches. We took some of these while others stood up. One hundred and fifty prisoners, surprised in their holes by the furious charge of the French infantry, fell into our hands.

"From the moment the war of the communicating trenches began, there were the trenches of von Kluck, of Eulenburg and of the Saltdes Fates, without counting unnumbered works, giving a feeling of unheard of difficulties which our troops had to overcome.

Combat Never Ceased.

"Without a stop from May 30 to June 17, they fought on this ground, full of big holes and filled with dead. The combat never ceased, either day or night. The attacking elements, constantly renewed, crushed the Germans with hand grenades and demolished their earthworks. There was not an hour of truce nor an instant of repose. The men were under a sun so hot in the trenches that they fought bareheaded and in their shirt sleeves.

"On each of these bloody days there were acts of incomparable heroism. The enemy's artillery continued firing on our line without interruption. Our reserves suffered, for in this upturned earth, where every blow from the pick axe would disinter a body one can prepare but slowly the deep shelters which the situation demands.

"We lost many men, but the morale of the others was unshaken. The men asked only one thing—to go forward and fight with grenades, instead of waiting, gun in hand, the unceasing fall of shells.

"They were hard days, and it was necessary constantly to carry to the fighting men munitions and food and especially water. Everybody did his best, and we continued our success. Little by little, our progress indicated by a cloud of dust resulting from the combat of the grenades, brought us to an extremely north of the 'labyrinth.' The fighting continued daily, and ultimately the 'labyrinth' belonged to us.

"The Germans lost an entire regiment. We took 1,900 prisoners. The rest were killed. A Bavarian regiment also was decimated.

"Our losses were 2,000 men, among whom many were slightly wounded.

"The resistance was as fierce as the attack. Despite the nature of the ground and the organized defenses, which had been in preparation for seven months, and despite the artillery, the bomb throwers and the quick-firers, we remained the victors."

TOWN OF CALEXICO IS REPORTED IN FLAMES

San Diego, Calif., June 22.—The town of Calexico, Calif., on the Mexican border, was reported to be in flames late tonight as a result of the earthquake felt in various parts of the southwest. No details were received as telegraphic communication has been interrupted.

INCH BY INCH, THE FIGHTING NEVER CEASING, FRENCH TAKE LABYRINTH

Detailed Story of Most Desperate Struggle, for Three Weeks, Day and Night, During Entire European War.

JOFFRE FINALLY MASTERS NETWORK OF TRENCHES

Germans Resist Almost to the Last Man and Vast Numbers Are Actually Buried by Shell Fire.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Paris, June 22 (5:55 p. m.)—The fighting from May 30 to June 19, resulting in the conquest by the French of the system of works and trenches which the soldiers call "the labyrinth," is continued today in a dispatch from an official observer at the front. The labyrinth, lying between Neuville St. Vaast and Ecour, formerly a salient of the German line and in position, a strong one, was greatly reinforced from time to time.

"French attacks on May 9, and days thereafter, failed to modify the situation," the observer writes. "At the end of May, the French decided to finish things and the order was given to take the labyrinth inch by inch.

"This meant an operation of two principal phases, of different nature. It was necessary first, by well prepared and vigorous assaults, to get a footing in the enemy organization, and then to progress to the interior of the communicating trenches, in repulsing the enemy step by step. These two operations lasted more than three weeks and resulted in complete success.

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Crew of Steamer Saved.

Fraserburgh, Scotland, June 22 (5:45 p. m.)—All the crew of the British steamer Carlsberg, sunk yesterday by a German submarine, have been landed here.

BECKER'S ATTORNEY PLEADS WITH WHITMAN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Albany, N. Y., June 22.—Martin T. Manton, attorney for former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, pleaded in private for nearly two hours today for the life of his client, who has been condemned to die during the week of July 12, for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Neither the governor nor Mr. Manton would discuss the details of the conference. The governor said, however, that he would confer with Mr. Manton again next week, when it is expected, the formal application for executive clemency will be made.

The governor also announced that he would see Mrs. Becker, wife of the condemned man, "or anybody else in his interest that may come to Albany."

Incidentally, he said, he could not delegate his pardoning power to the lieutenant governor or any other person as has been suggested.

The possibility that Becker's sentence might be commuted to life imprisonment in the event of the constitutional convention indicating its intention to abolish capital punishment was not to be considered, he said, because he was bound by laws as they stand today.

BRITISH WOMEN ARE PRAISED BY FRENCH

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, June 22 (10:35 p. m.)—The valuable and heroic assistance which women are rendering the British army in fighting the Germans is recognized in a dispatch from General French, just published here. In the dispatch General French includes among the names of those "recommended for gallantry and distinguished service in the field" fifty-eight women connected with various branches of the military nursing service and of the Red Cross.

Narrowly Escapes Death.

San Francisco, June 22.—While "Art" Smith, the Fort Wayne, Ind. aviator, was looping the loop at the Panama-Pacific exposition late today, the engine of his aeroplane went dead. He was at that time upside down, volplaned to a safe landing on the exposition grounds from an estimated altitude of 2,500 feet.

STATE TROOPS STILL ON GUARD AT SLATON HOME

Thirty-four Persons Arrested
on Charge of Disorderly
Conduct When Governor's
Residence Was Attacked.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Atlanta, Ga., June 22.—State troops continued to guard the suburban home of Governor Slaton tonight, but quiet prevailed there and in the city after the demonstrations of yesterday and last night by crowds opposed to the commutation of Leo M. Frank's death sentence.

State and city officials said they anticipated no further trouble, but as a precautionary measure, additional militiamen were held under arms and extra policemen were available.

Governor Slaton spent several hours today at his office in the capitol. A policeman accompanied him to and from his residence in an automobile. There were no demonstrations. The governor said tonight the guard was continued at his home to prevent any possible attempt at damage to the property. He could not say when the troops would be removed.

"The crowd which visited my home last night was not composed of the best people of Atlanta," declared the governor. "Today I have received telegrams from hundreds of people in Georgia and throughout the country congratulating me upon my action in this case."

Thirty-four persons who were arrested yesterday and last night in connection with the demonstrations, had hearings today in police court. They were charged with failure to "move on." Nominal fines were imposed in eleven of the cases, eight were dismissed because of inability of the officers to identify the accused, and the other cases were continued.

The heaviest fine—\$15.75—was imposed on J. A. Bozeman, a police officer, who was alleged to have stated he would lead a crowd to the governor's home.

GEORGE PINS CROSS ON MIKE—LOOK WHAT HE DID

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, June 22 (10:01 p. m.)—Sergeant Michael O'Leary of the Irish guards went to Buckingham palace today and received the personal congratulations of King George, who pinned the Victoria cross on the soldier's breast.

O'Leary won this, the most coveted of the British military decorations, during the winter campaign in France. According to the official account O'Leary formed one of a storming party at Guiney. As the party was advancing against the German trenches, O'Leary rushed to the front and killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, which he captured after killing three more Germans and taking two others prisoners.

FRENCH FORCES MAKE GAINS IN WEST; LEMBERG MAY HAVE FALLEN

Berlin Reports That Desperate
Struggle Around City of Ar-
ras May Determine Fate of
Northern France.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM POSITION IN VOSGES

Reinforcements Are Being
Rushed to Succor Both Allies
and Teutons in Gigantic En-
gagements.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, June 22 (10:35 p. m.)—French gains in the west and the battle for Lemberg are the only struggles that can be isolated as distinctive during the present stage of the warfare. Many unconfirmed reports have reached London that Lemberg has already fallen to the Austro-Germans, and dispatches from Petrograd indicate that the evacuation of the Galician capital by the Russians may be looked for at any time.

In the Vosges the Germans have retired to the east bank of the Fecht, according to their own admission, but they assert that all French attacks have been repulsed.

Desperate Struggle at Arras.

The fighting around Arras continues to be desperate and sanguinary, the German counter-attacks to offset the recent French gains. A wireless dispatch from Berlin says:

"Neutral reports declare that the battle raging near Arras may decide the fate of northern France. The French are very strong, but the Germans are continually receiving reinforcements. The losses on both sides are fearful."

The house of commons today adopted a measure designed to check supplies reaching Germany through neutral states. The bill, when it becomes a statute, may have a marked effect on American exports.

The feature of the new war loan to be issued by Great Britain enabling the general public to invest as low as 5 shillings, bids fair to prove immensely popular, several firms announcing that they will purchase these vouchers for all their workmen as a nest egg toward savings.

PARIS OFFICIAL REPORTS TELL OF SUCCESSES

Paris, June 22 (10:04 p. m.)—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the course of the forenoon about fifteen additional shells were fired on Dunkirk. Our heavy batteries engaged the enemy's gun which was responsible for that bombardment.

"In the action to the north of Arras the German counter-attack came to an end toward morning. During the day there has been only artillery action of extreme violence between Souchez and Ecurie.

"In Champagne, near Perthes, the enemy exploded several mines without result. On the heights of the Meuse, at the Colonne trench, the Germans toward the end of the night made a violent attack for the purpose of recovering the positions which they had lost. They succeeded only in occupying part of their former second line. A counter-attack on our part resulted in almost all of it again falling into our hands.

"The number of prisoners taken in that region since June 20, has reached 220 men and three officers.

"Near Marcheville in the Woerwe, a feeble German attack—half a company—which had as its object the reoccupation of an abandoned trench between the two lines was dispersed by our fire.

"In Lorraine a German counter-attack, debouching to the east of Leintrey, was stopped by our artillery. In the Vosges, between the two branches of the Fecht river, we have continued our advance in the direction of Sondernack.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES AT POINTS ON DNIESTER

London, June 22 (2:45 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Central News from Strogod gives the following communication:

"In the Dniester district a complete success has been attained, after six days' fighting near Snovidov. The Russians captured over 2,000 prisoners.

"On the Zole Schol (Zole Syecyky) front during the night of the 20th and after fierce fighting the Russian troops captured 3,000 prisoners."

Bumper Crop in Prospect.

Spokane, Wash., June 22.—Twenty-one representative bankers of the Spokane country reported this week that the 1915 wheat crop of eastern Washington and northern Idaho will be 20 per cent larger than last year's, or a total of 45,000,000 bushels, 42,000,000 bushels of which will be available for export. It is estimated that this year's wheat crop in this district will bring at least \$24,000,000, as the price is expected to be 80 cents per bushel or even better. The country enjoyed a heavy rainfall in the spring and during the first half of June, thus assuring a bumper crop.

WEATHER FORECAST.
Washington, June 22.—New Mexico: Wednesday and Thursday generally fair; not much change in temperature.